

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

ANAESTHESIA

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
12	1.—In what classes of tooth extraction would you advise the use of (a) A general anaesthetic. (b) A local anaesthetic.
15	2.—Describe your method of administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen.
10	3.—What do you consider the best anaesthetic for the removal of several teeth in a child of five? Give your reasons.
15	4.—Give your technique for making the posterior palatine injection.
12	5.—(a) Describe the instruments necessary for local anaesthesia. (b) Care of these instruments.
12	6.—What do you consider the best drug for local anaesthesia? Why?
12	7.—Outline a method of artificial respiration.
12	8.—What conditions might make the use of the following drugs advisable when using an anaesthetic:— Atrophen Sulphate. Strychnine Sulphate. Amyl Nitrite. Morphine.

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S.

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Value	Question
15	1.—Give a general description of the temporal bone. Describe in detail the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.
10	2.—Name the structures passing through the foramina in:— (a) Occipital bone. (b) Great Wing of the Sphenoid bone.
15	3.—Name the muscles of mastication. Give origin and insertion of the muscles that elevate the mandible.
15	4.—Give the course, relations and branches of the internal maxillary artery.
15	5.—Fully describe the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve.
15	6.—Give the boundaries, floor and contents of the superior carotid triangle.
15	7.—Give an anatomical description of the salivary glands.

Professional Examinations
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ANATOMY
EXAMINER: D. H. WATSON, D.M.S.

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Professional Examinations

June, 1927

CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

CHEMISTRY

- | Value | Question |
|-------|---|
| 10 | 1.—(a) Mention a test by which organic compounds may be distinguished from inorganic compounds.
(b) What is the source of Tartaric Acid?
(c) What are Alkaloids? Name three. |
| 10 | 2.—(a) Indicate by chemical signs and symbols the reactions that occur when:—
(1) A phosphorous match is lighted in the air.
(2) Sodium is placed on the surface of the water.
(3) Hydrochloric acid is poured on marble.
(b) Write the equation showing the reaction of sulphuric acid on common salt. State a general theory of this particular reaction. |
| 10 | 3.—(a) Give the formula of Hydrochloric, Nitric and Sulphuric Acids. Describe the process of manufacture of Nitric Acid.
(b) State the composition and properties of Oxalic Acid. Describe the manufacture of the same. Mention an antidote for Oxalic poisoning. |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Describe the chemical process by which minerals are converted into animal food.
(b) In what conditions are elements generally found in Nature? Mention two exceptions. |
| 10 | 5.—(a) Name chemical constituents of Dentine and Saliva.
(b) Give a test for Albumen in Urine. |

METALLURGY

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|----|--|
| 5 | 1.—(a) By what chemical test is the presence of lead recognized in solution?
(b) State how the presence of lead in drinking water may be detected. |
| 5 | 2.—(a) How does alloying affect the ductibility of the noble metals?
(b) What properties does Platinum impart to its alloy with Gold?
(c) What are the principal differences between metallic and non-metallic elements? |
| 5 | 3.—(a) Describe a method of:—
(1) Refining Gold Sweepings and Fillings.
(2) Separating Gold from Platinum.
(b) Give a test for Antimony, Gold, Arsenic. |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Describe the general properties of Aluminum. How is it employed in Dentistry?
(b) Discuss the Ductility, Tenacity and Affusibility of a good Dental Alloy. |

PHYSICS

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—(a) Explain each of the following: Reflection of light, refraction of light, dispersion of light.
(b) Explain each of the following terms: Slow combustion, combustible substances, supporter of combustion.
(c) What metal is the best conductor of heat? Of electricity? |
| 5 | 2.—(a) Define Chemical Affinity and state how it differs from other forces, namely Physical Forces and Molar Forces (like Gravitation, etc.)
(b) What is meant by the Specific Heat of a Metal?
(c) What is meant by Specific Gravity? |
| 10 | 3.—(a) What influence has temperature on a mixture of Hydrogen and Oxygen?
(b) How does N_2O rank as a supporter of Combustion and Respiration?
(c) What is the advantage of Fractional Sterilization? Of Sterilization by steam under pressure? |

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

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Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Anaesthetic, Tincture, Alkaloid, Plethora, Cathartic, Sialogogue, Germicide, Abscess, Pulse.
10	2.—What are the component parts of a prescription, and write a prescription for a nerve sedative to be administered to a patient preparatory to dental operation.
10	3.—Give derivation, dental uses and method of application of the following—Bichloride of Mercury, Nitrite of Amyl, Tincture of Iodine, Arsenious Acid.
10	4.—Explain fully what "Incompatibility" means in prescription writing, and illustrate with examples of incompatible drugs to show the different ways in which incompatibility may arise.
10	5.—Why do we use a "Mouthwash"? and write a prescription for a mouthwash to correct extreme acidity of the oral fluids.
10	6.—Make a differential diagnosis between pulpitis caused by an exposed pulp, and pulpitis caused by death of the pulp under a filling, and give treatment in each case.
10	7.—How may abscessed teeth affect the general health and describe your general treatment for same?
10	8.—Explain the action of counter-irritants and state when they are indicated.
10	9.—Give etiology of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, and your treatment.
10	10.—Name three cardiac stimulants, give correct dose, and physiological action.

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

MEDICINE, SURGERY AND RADIOLOGY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, M.B., D.D.S., F.A.C.S.

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Value	Question
10	1.—Describe briefly a typical case of: (a) Furuncle; (b) Erysipelas; (c) Measles.
10.	2.—Describe the usual routine treatment where infection has occurred in a wound.
10	3.—A patient presents with an ulcer on the side of the tongue. (a) Discuss the etiology. (b) Give methods of diagnosis.
10	4.—Discuss diseases of the temporomaxillary joint under the headings:— (a) Local causes. (b) General causes.
10	5.—Discuss fractures under the headings:— (a) Etiology. (b) Classification. (c) Treatment in a general way.
10	6.—Describe a typical case of tonsillitis and give a differential diagnosis from diphtheria.
10	7.—A patient presents with a swollen cheek. Discuss briefly the differential diagnosis of parotitis and third molar infection.
10	8.—Outline in a brief way the etiology and treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs.
10	9.—A patient shows signs of chronic infection. If due to the teeth, what would you find on X-Ray examination?
10	10.—Describe the shadow picture or X-Ray of: (a) Peridonticlasia. (b) Acute apical inflammation of bone.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer six out of the first eight questions, and both question 9 and question 10.

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Peridontitis, Granuloma, Condensing Osteitis, Erosion, Abrasion.
10	2.—Describe the preparation and making of a porcelain jacket crown for a lateral tooth.
10	3.—Outline in detail the removal of a putrescent pulp in an anterior tooth and the filling of the root.
10	4.—How do you determine whether a tooth is vital or not?
10	5.—Describe the preparation of cavity and insertion of M.O.D. inlay in an upper bicuspid tooth.
10	6.—Write a short note on traumatic occlusion. How does it affect the patient?
10	7.—Discuss the treatment of caries from the standpoint of prevention.
10	8.—How do you determine the hydrogen ion concentration of saliva?
10	9.—In a balanced diet name the foods and the approximate quantities required by an average individual daily.
10	10.—Describe the toilet of the human mouth as it should be carried out daily by the patient to insure a healthy condition.

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

ORTHODONTIA, ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: MANLY BOWLES, D.D.S.

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ORTHODONTIA

Value	Question
18	1.—(a) Give the generally accepted causes of malocclusion of the teeth. (b) If you have the child under your care until the eruption of the permanent teeth, how and which of the causes can you prevent or overcome without direct orthodontic treatment?
10	2.—What benefit is a patient justified in expecting to receive as result of orthodontic treatment?
10	3.—Give advantages and disadvantages of removable lingual arch.
10	4.—What are the dangers in orthodontic treatment, and how would you prevent such dangers?
12	5.—In the correction of malocclusion of the teeth, what is the best age to start treatment? Discuss this question fully.

ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE

10	6.—Why should a dentist who "advertises" be considered non-ethical? In what methods may a practice be extended ethically?
10	7.—A patient presents having considerable work to be done, and asks for an estimate of fee. Is it ethical to give an estimate and if so, how would you arrive at the estimate? What difference, if any, would it make if you knew the patient to be a man of wealth?
10	8.—To what extent is:— (a) A parent liable for work done for his child? (b) Husband for work done for his wife?
10	9.—Two or more men are practising as partners. Patient enters suit for mal-practice; against whom may the suit be entered? What will the patient have to prove in order to succeed in action?

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

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PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Discuss the etiology and diagnosis of subgingival deposits.
10	2.—Define: Epithelioma, Granuloma, Cyst, Ulcer, Abscess.
10	3.—Describe minutely "Rarefying Osteitis".
10	4.—Write a short note on caries of enamel.
10	5.—Give the characteristics of "Acute Fusio-Spirillary Gingivitis".

BACTERIOLOGY

10	1.—Discuss fully protein sensitization or anaphylaxis.
10	2.—Distinguish between active and passive immunity, and tell how each may be acquired.
9	3.—Explain fully what is meant by:— (a) Infection. (b) Fermentation. (c) Phagocytosis.
12	4.—Write all you know about the Streptococcus Viridans.
9	5.—Define:— (a) Antigens. (b) Agglutinins. (c) Opsonins.

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

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Value	Question
10	1.—What are the functions of blood and lymph?; describe Phagocytosis, Diapedesis.
10	2.—Describe coagulation of the blood.
10	3.—Describe the action of the heart.
10	4.—At what point do inhibitory and augmentory nerve impulse that control the heart's action arise.
10	5.—Name and describe the action of enzymes active in the process of digestion, commencing at the mouth.

HISTOLOGY

10	6.—How is the blastoderm membrane formed?; give an example of a tissue formed from each layer.
10	7.—Describe epithelium and connective tissue, noting the difference in their structure.
10	8.—Describe areolar tissue.
10	9.—Describe a nerve cell.
10	10.—Name the modes of termination of sensory nerve-fibres.

Professional Examinations

June, 1927

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, AND CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe a method of equalizing the biting strain in the course of constructing artificial dentures.
10	2.—Which of the following movements of the mandible gives the greatest excursion, to the heads of the condyles?— (a) Maximum protrusion. (b) Protrusion and opening. (c) Maximum opening. Explain.
8	3.—What adjustments are necessary to make an articulator reproduce fully the movements of the mandible?
12	4.—Give the reasons for the absorption of the ridges after the insertion of dentures. How can this be taken care of?
10	5.—What materials may be used as a base for making dentures? Give the distinctive features of each.
8	6.—What do you consider the most important phase of bridge construction, and why?
12	7.—What precautions would you observe with respect to the abutment teeth, in order that a bridge, fixed, or removable, may give the longest service possible?
10	8.—Describe the use of porcelain work in dentistry.
10	9.—Describe the use of:— (a) Interchangeable facings. (b) Tube teeth. (c) Pin facings.
10	10.—What means would you use to obtain a maximum of sanitation in:— (a) An upper lateral bridge. (b) A lower lateral bridge. (c) An upper anterior bridge. (d) A lower anterior bridge.

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

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Value	Question
15	1.—Describe the method of administration of Somnoform.
15	2.—What preparation of the patient is necessary before administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen and of ether?
15	3.—Describe the injections necessary to obtain anesthesia of half of the maxilla.
10	4.—Under what conditions is the use of conductive anaesthesia advisable?
10	5.—What injections do you consider most useful in conductive anaesthesia of the maxilla and mandible?
15	6.—Describe the method of regional anaesthesia you consider most suitable for extraction of a lower bicuspid.
10	7.—What are the requirements of a general anaesthetic for use in dentistry? Contrast the suitability of the various general anaesthetics in common use.
10	8.—It is desired to obtain sufficient anaesthesia for a thorough scaling of the upper teeth. What injections would you recommend?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

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ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., D.D.S.

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Value	Question
15	1.—Give the nerve and blood supply, also the attachments of the ligaments of the Temporo-mandibular articulation.
15	2.—Give a full description of the external surface of the Occipital bone.
9	3.—Name the bones entering into the formation of:— 1. The face. 2. Orbital cavities. 3. Nasal cavities.
12	4.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:— 1. Digastric. 2. Omo-hyoid. 3. Masseter. 4. External Pterygoid.
20	5.—Give the boundaries, floor and contents of:— 1. Superior carotid triangle. 2. Submaxillary triangle.
14	6.—Give the course and relations of the internal carotid artery. Name its branches.
15.	7.—Give the origin and course of the Fifth nerve. Describe fully its Maxillary branch.

Professional Examinations

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EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

CHEMISTRY

Value	Question
10	1.—(a) Give a definite explanation of Alcoholic fermentation including the equation to express the reaction. (b) What is meant by Denatured Alcohol? For what purpose may it be used? (c) What is meant by—(a) Ultimate or Elementary Analysis? (b) Proximate Organic Analysis? (d) What are Ferments? Describe briefly the process of fermentation.
10	2.—(a) Describe the simplest test for Sodium and Potassium salts in solution. (b) Give the properties of Phosphoric Acid and describe a process of making it. (c) State the composition and properties of Oxalic Acid; mention an antidote for Oxalic poisoning.
10	3.—Give the chemical constituents of Dentine, Enamel and Saliva.
10	4.—(a) Mention three Acids employed in Dentistry and give the specific uses of each. (b) Name the elements of the Chlorine Groups. (c) Distinguish between Oxygen and Ozone.
METALLURGY	
10	1.—(a) State why an Alloy becomes brittle when heated. (c) Give the name and atomic weights of each of the following:—Ca. A. Ni. P. Pt. (c) What constitutes the difference between a noble metal and a base metal? Give examples of each. (d) What does the term "Carat" signify?
10	2.—(a) Name and describe two salts of Mercury and give the formula of each. (b) Describe the chemical process involved in the setting of Amalgam. (c) Describe a method of precipitating Platinum for its solution. (d) State the color and the physical condition of the precipitate.
10	3.—(a) Give the physical properties of Silver, and state its most important salt Define the use in Dentistry of Silver. (b) In uniting Platinum to Platinum what would you use as a solder and why? (c) Differentiate: Metattic element, Metattic compound, and Amalgam.

PHYSICS

10	1.—(a) Discuss the change of volume on Freezing. (b) Discuss the effect of Pressure on Boiling Points.
10	2.—Describe a method by which the four chief constituents of atmospheric air may be determined.
10	3.—(a) Differentiate Sensible heat, Latent heat, Specific heat. (b) Define Capillary attraction, Absorption, Diffusion, Osmose. (c) Explain the following terms:—Slow combustion, combustible substances, supporter of combustion. (d) How can it be determined that the composition of water is H ₂ O. (e) What is the difference between a mixture and a chemical compound?

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

MATERIA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: DR. WILLIAM P. BRODERICK

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Value	Question
10	1.—Define:—Anemia, Inflammation, Tonic, Suppuration, Anaesthetic, Abscess, Sedative, Antacid, Alkaloid, Pulse.
10	2.—Give derivation and dental uses of the following agents:—Nitrate of Silver. Sulphuric Acid, Nitrite of Amyl, Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.
10	3.—Write two prescriptions:— (a) For mouth-wash to correct acidity of oral fluids. (b) For sedative preparatory to dental operation.
10	4.—Give internal medicinal doses (adult) of Tinct. Digitalis, Calomel, Potassium Bromide, Sulph. Morphine, Hydrochloric Acid.
10	5.—Give dental uses of:—Trichloracetic Acid, Sodium and Potassium, Phosphoric Acid, Zinc Chloride, Sulphate Quinine, Subnit. of Bismuth.

THERAPEUTICS

10	6.—Give therapeutic uses and physiological action of the following drugs:—Antipyrine, Tinct. Aconiti, Tinct. Opii, Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.
10	7.—Give your treatment for excessive hemorrhage after extraction of teeth.
10	8.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.
10	9.—What is an alveolar abscess, and give your method of treatment?
10	10.—Describe your method for removal of a recently exposed pulp.

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

MEDICINE, SURGERY AND RADIOLOGY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, F.A.C.S., M.B., D.D.S.

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Value	Question
11	1.—Give treatment for:— (a) Primary hemorrhage. (b) Secondary hemorrhage.
11	2.—Give treatment for localized cellulitis of the neck due to lower first molar infection.
11	3.—Give differential diagnosis between a cyst of the upper jaw and new growth of the upper jaw.
12	4.—Outline treatment for a fracture of lower jaw due to the removal of an impacted molar under the following headings: (a) First aid. (b) Type of splints. (c) Diet.
11	5.—Give the mouth manifestations of measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria.
11	6.—Outline briefly different varieties of Tonsillitis, giving differential diagnosis and treatment.
11	7.—Patient presents with suspicious ulcer on the lower lip, duration six weeks, with no glandular involvement at this time:— (a) Give differential diagnosis. (b) Outline briefly treatment.

RADIOLOGY

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| 11 | 8.—Outline a shadow picture expected where antrum infection exists on one side. |
| 11 | 9.—Outline shadow picture of:—
(a) Acute Osteomyelitis of the lower jaw.
(b) Chronic Osteomyelitis of the lower jaw. |

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OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

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Value	Question
10	1.—A physician sends you a patient suffering from a chronic rheumatic condition in his left shoulder. Give in detail your report on this patient after making a thorough Oral examination.
10	2.—A boy of ten years of age has broken a central tooth off about half way up the crown in a slanting direction exposing the pulp. Treat this case.
10	3.—Describe in detail the preparation of an M.O.D. cavity in a lower molar. Illustrate.
10	4.—(a) Construct a three-quarter crown. (b) Where and when are they used?
10	5.—What are pontics? Illustrate the different kinds by drawings and tell where each are used.
10	6.—What are the causes of the decalcification of the enamel of the human teeth? Describe the process.
10	7.—Discuss the prenatal and lactation periods of life from the standpoint of teeth.
10	8.—Name the various classes of food and the approximate daily quantity required by the average individual to constitute a balanced diet.
10	9.—How is the hydrogen ion concentration of saliva obtained?
10	10.—Describe the correct use of toothbrush, tape and dentifrice in maintaining oral cleanliness.

Professional Examinations

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ORTHODONTIA, ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: MANLY BOWLES, D.D.S.

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Value	Question
10	1.—A patient presents for orthodontic work. What should be done before any appliances are placed?
9	2.—What is meant by bodily movement of teeth? Describe two appliances by the use of which such movement may be accomplished.
10	3.—Indicate by illustrations "normal occlusion". Describe also three great classes of malocclusion.
10	4.—Describe the type of malocclusion likely to be caused by thumb sucking. Give your method to correct the child of this habit.
12	5.—Patient aged thirteen; upper arch narrow and incisors protruding. Lower arch in distal relation to upper, narrow and incisors crowded. What might have caused this condition? and outline treatment and retention.
9	6.—In order of merit what are the requirements of an ideal orthodontic appliance?
10	7.—Does the possession of the certificate of the Dominion Dental Council give the holder the right to practice in any province of the Dominion of Canada without further procedure? If it does not, what further procedure is necessary?
10	8.—(a) Distinguish between "average skill" and "ordinary skill." Which is it necessary for a dentist to have? (b) What additional risks, if any, does a dentist assume when he professes to practice as a specialist?
10	9.—Define Ethics. What are the essential points in the code of Ethics of the Dominion Dental Council? Why should a dentist not advertise as well as a druggist?
10	10.—Discuss the following factor in mal-practice suit:— (a) Improper treatment not followed by injury. (b) Injury not preceded by improper treatment. (c) Injury resulting after treatment, but patient has not carried out instructions given them by dentist. Discuss this (c) fully.

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September, 1927

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

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Value	Question
9	1.—Define:—Gingivitis, Periodontitis, Pericementitis.
10	2.—Discuss the part malocclusion plays in the etiology of periclasia.
11	3.—Describe the tissue changes that take place during the formation of an acute alveolar abscess.
10	4.—Give a full account of the various pathological conditions that may be found associated with the pulp.
10	5.—What is the nature and function of the dental granuloma?

BACTERIOLOGY

8	6.—Explain fully what is meant by focal infection.
12	7.—Discuss the use and value of vaccines and serums in the prevention and treatment of disease.
10	8.—Discuss in a general way the oxygen and food supply for bacteria.
14	9.—Write all you know about the Diphtheria Bacillus.
6	10.—What microorganisms are generally found in septic pockets about the teeth?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

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PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

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Value Question

PHYSIOLOGY

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| 10 | 1.—Name and give approximately the chemical composition of the bodies invariably yielded by living matter when subjected to analytical processes. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the blood corpuscles. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe the changes occurring in the blood in the pulmonary circulation. |
| 10 | 4.—Describe the changes which proteids, carbo-hydrates and fats undergo in the alimentary tract in the process of digestion. |
| 10 | 5.—How is the normal body temperature maintained? |

HISTOLOGY

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|----|--|
| 10 | 6.—Describe a cell. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe cell division. |
| 10 | 8.—Name the structures composing the teeth. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the development of the teeth. |
| 10 | 10.—By what means are sensory impulses from the dentine conveyed to the pulp of a tooth. |

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

PROTHETICS AND CROWN AND BRIDGEWORK

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
12	1.—What type of clasp would you use in each of the following cases:— (a) In a lower restoration where the six anteriors are in place? (b) In a lower where eight anteriors are in place? (c) In an upper partial restoring two bicuspid on the right and a bicuspid and two molars on the left? Give reasons for your answers.
10	2.—Describe the direct and indirect methods of retaining bar lowers.
10	3.—Describe your method of obtaining muscle relief in taking upper and lower impressions for an edentulous case.
8	4.—Describe the place of removal bridge-work in dentistry.
12	5.—What methods do you use to guard against deterioration of teeth on which clasps are placed in removable work? What instructions to the patient concerning them?
10	6.—Give technique for construction of a two-piece gold crown.
10	7.—Describe the uses of baked porcelain work in the construction of bridges.
8.	8.—What factors enter into the success or failure of denture construction?
10	9.—Classify types of patients for the purpose of selecting suitable teeth.
10	10.—In the construction of three-quarter crowns do you prefer a flush or a shoulder preparation at the gingival margin? Why?

